

Color slides and lectures on eastern Massachusetts for use  
in American history classes.

Veneziano, Vincent

Service Paper

1950

BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

LIBRARY

**Ed** Service  
Paper  
Veneziano  
1950

The Gift of ....Vincent Veneziano.....

Ed.  
Service Paper  
Veneziano, V.  
1950

BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Service Paper  
COLOR SLIDES AND LECTURES ON EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS FOR  
USE IN AMERICAN HISTORY CLASSES

Text is accompanied by a series of slides.

Submitted by  
Vincent Veneziano  
(B.S. in Ed., Massachusetts School of Art at  
Boston, 1948)

In partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of  
MASTER OF EDUCATION

1950

School of Education

June 2, 1950

32913



37)

Approval Page

First Reader: William H. Cartwright, Assistant Professor  
of Education

Second Reader: Henry W. Syer, Assistant Professor of  
Education

11.)

1. NAME OF THE PARTY \_\_\_\_\_

2. ADDRESS OF THE PARTY \_\_\_\_\_

3. DATE OF THE PARTY \_\_\_\_\_

## Contents

Chapter	Page
I. The Introduction	1
A. Purpose of the Project.....	1
B. Need and Importance of the Study.....	1
C. Delimitation of the Project.....	3
II. Methods Employed in the Study	8
A. Sources Utilized.....	8
B. Commentary on Findings.....	8
III. A Compilation of Slide Studies	9
A. How to Utilize the Compilation.....	9
B. The Compilation.....	11
IV. Bibliography	49
V. Suggestions for Further Research	53
VI. Exposure Data Tabulation	54





## Chapter I

### Introduction


#### A. Purpose

The purpose of this study is to produce and prepare a specific type and number of natural color transparencies and lectures designed for use with these particular slides.

#### B. The Need and Importance of this Project

This study was undertaken because of a long felt need on the part of the author for a more functional use of 2"x2" multichromatic slides in the classroom teaching situation. The value of such an undertaking is substantiated by many authorities in the visual education field. Hartley<sup>1</sup> claims this type of aid permits significant saving of time in the learning process and that it contributes to the retention of learning. Hartley also notes the addition of "vividness" to the learning process as a result of this aid. Dale, Dunn and Charles Hoban, Jr.,<sup>2</sup> in their Source Book for Teachers and Administrators, back the claim that the use of the 2"x 2" slide is a real and important contribution to the educative process.

1. William Hartley, Methods of Instruction in the Social Studies, Report of the Commission on the Social Studies, Part XV, New York, Scribners, 1937, p.151, Ernest Horn(Editor).
2. Edgar Dale, Fannie Dunn, Charles Hoban, Jr., Etta Schneider, Motion Pictures in Education; A Summary of the Literature Source Book for the Teachers and Administrators, New York, Wilson Company, 1937.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2015

<https://archive.org/details/colorslideslectu00vene>

Billet<sup>1</sup> lists two major contributions of the slide. First, it can increase the range and diversity of the experiences of all the pupils within the classroom. Second, this type of aid is instrumental in increasing the educative growth achievable by the pupils who are classified in a lower general intelligence or academic aptitude. Dr. Billett further contends that attitudes, ideals and appreciations otherwise impossible within the limits imposed by time, classroom environment, and even native aptitude can be substantially influenced.

Hartley<sup>2</sup> lists five basic advantages to the use of audio-visual aids of this type in the development of meaning. Two of these advantages were, in essence, repetitions of what is listed above. The others are as follows: The aid contributes to the development of breadth of meaning; to depth of meaning. The interest factor is an inherent factor or feature of the slide, and a prolonged period of retention has become a standard qualification of the aid.

---

1. Roy Billett, Fundamentals of Secondary School Teaching, Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1940.

2. William Hartley, "Social Learning Through Audio-Visual Materials", Audio-Visual Materials and Methods in the Social Studies, Paul Wendt (Editor).

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . It is shown that the system has solutions for all values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  if and only if the condition  $\alpha + \beta > 1$  is satisfied. In the case when  $\alpha + \beta < 1$ , the system has no solutions. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed study of the properties of the solutions of the system (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are unique and depend continuously on the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . The third part of the paper is devoted to a study of the asymptotic properties of the solutions of the system (1) for large values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) approach a certain limit as  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  approach infinity.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system (1) for small values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) approach a certain limit as  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  approach zero. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are unique and depend continuously on the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the asymptotic properties of the solutions of the system (1) for large values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) approach a certain limit as  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  approach infinity.

The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system (1) for small values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) approach a certain limit as  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  approach zero. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are unique and depend continuously on the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the asymptotic properties of the solutions of the system (1) for large values of the parameters  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) approach a certain limit as  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  approach infinity.



### C. Delimitation of the Project

"Fortunately, in spite of its elastic nature, the term visual aids still has a central tendency of meaning and can be used to indicate those graphic devices that are primarily designed to facilitate learning."<sup>1</sup> This study deals exclusively with that visual aid commonly recognized as the 2x2-inch color positive transparencies; these are derived from standard 35-mm. cameras utilizing either 24x36-mm. or 28x40-mm. film.

Controlled experiments provide the specialist with significant data relative to the retention factor and efficiency factors associated with the use of visual (projected) aids. Weber<sup>2</sup> estimated that 40 per cent of our concepts are based upon our visual experiences. Only 17 per cent of our concepts are derived from tactile experiences. These and other findings stress the fact that the eye is most receptive--more so than the ear. In combination, these two senses present the optimal in the desired form that the learning process will require.

Technological strides in the field of natural color photography, slide projection, and related fields, are making available to the educational institutions of this nation an improved means of realistic, perceptual learning.

---

1. E. B. Wesley, Teaching the Social Studies, (Second Edition), Boston, D. C. Heath Co., 1942. p. 339.

2. J. J. Weber, Comparative Effectiveness of Some Visual Aids in Seventh Grade Instruction.



1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

When this process of perceptual learning is carried out primarily by means of the optical senses it follows a clearly defined pattern. For seeing, when it ascends to the level of observation, ceases to be casual and immediately employs a selective pattern, e.g., first one observes the total form, then, he proceeds to inspect it; making note of color, texture and other more detailed features. Subsequent intensification of this selective pattern may be subdivided into three basic phases:

- (1) The differentiation of forms and shapes.
- (2) The process of color separation.
- (3) The development and evolution of relationships.

Until such an evaluational pattern is followed--subconsciously or consciously by the observer, this selective process will not occur. In order to insure or facilitate this method, it is essential that the students be made aware of the material they will be expected to extract from the slide showing. Concomitant learning will take place regardless of the type of preparation the student undertakes. However, the concomitant element should be subservient to the attainment of specific goals set forth in pupil teacher planning.

History, perhaps more than other subjects, is the type of study that could readily utilize, and profit by more concrete experiences. In this field of study it is often impossible to have these concrete experiences. It is thus essential that



some form of synthetic experiences be utilized. This is the role of the screen image. Slides may be made that will permit the pupil to view historical scenes and subsequently derive concepts based upon the impressions derived from visual experiences.

Among the contemporary tendencies in educational method is the movement advocating concreteness in the presentation of subject matter. It is well established that knowledge based on personal experience is more definite, is much more indelible than knowledge derived solely from the printed page. On the basis of this premise, personal experiences, or the closest facsimiles thereof, hold a premium in the more advanced educational systems.

Nowhere has this been more obvious than in the History class. Progress-minded instructors have for years been seeking out a more concrete type of experience to aid in the teaching of their subject. This quest for a system veered from one extreme to another. The radical elements forecasted the onset of a teaching method that would displace the classroom teacher. Other extremists suggested school systems on wheels--curricula built on one field trip followed by another.

It is not essential that the author devote space to a report on the reliability of these extremist forecasts. The school excursion has remained with certain limitations.







Despite the popularity of the field trip the social studies library or laboratory, with its collection of audio-visual material, has become one of the most valuable resources for the use of the instructor and his class.

For concrete teaching aids are always ready for immediate use, and are of great value. The natural color transparency renders a more exacting and lasting knowledge than a host of printed pages. The slides not only prepare the way for the formulation of authentic concepts but they also extend knowledge and promote a state of mind characterized by more accurate thinking.

The slide has been found to be an especially versatile teaching aid:

1. Natural color transparencies add interest to the topic area. This is partially due to the novelty factor.
2. The slide may be utilized in any order, rearranged and reviewed according to the needs of the class.
3. The two inch slide may be filed with greater ease than the conventional types of aids. Bulk and breakage factors are also eliminated in the glass free 2x2 slide.
4. As previously mentioned, slides bring to the classroom many scenes otherwise intangible.
5. The process of projecting the two-inch multi-chromatic slide is very elementary. Pupils may be given the responsibility of undertaking this duty.



6. The more progress minded teacher may take his own slides with new low priced 35 mm cameras. Advantages of such a practice are numerous. Basically, the teacher may take slides designed to meet his specific needs in reference to the aims of the unit.
7. Slides compared with the motion pictures have a financial advantage that is often overlooked.

Thus, in the teaching of history, it is suggested, wherever feasible, that natural color transparencies be incorporated in order to insure maximal learning.



## Chapter II

### Methods Employed in the Study

#### A. Sources Utilized

In carrying through this study the author first found it of great value to familiarize himself with the techniques utilized by others in executing projects of a like nature.

The preliminary orientation mentioned above was followed by the accumulation and analyzation of historical data by the normative-survey method of research. This data was found in booklets, brochures, pamphlets, periodicals, journals in the field and reliable standard texts. Some material was acquired from personal discussion with guides and caretakers.

#### B. Commentary on the Findings

On the basis of personal findings, it is proper to state that there is a great wealth of printed material available to the scholar relative to historical sites in Massachusetts. In many writings a great deal of duplication persists.



CHAPTER IV

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

THE GREAT MONARCH  
OF THE  
UNION OF THE TWO KINGDOMS  
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND  
IN THE REIGN OF

GEORGE THE THIRD  
BY  
JAMES OBERLIN, ESQ.  
OF THE BARR

LONDON

Printed by J. DODD, in Pall-mall  
By J. DODD, in Pall-mall  
By J. DODD, in Pall-mall  
By J. DODD, in Pall-mall  
By J. DODD, in Pall-mall

## Chapter III

### A compilation of Slide Lectures

#### A. How to Utilize the Lectures

"Visual aids do not constitute a method; they merely supplement other methods. Consequently, they should be used after a careful consideration of the materials that are to be studied. The teacher is faced with the task of teaching certain topics, units, or chapters, and not with the problem of using pictures or specimens. This fact indicates that visual aids should be collected and utilized for specific purposes."<sup>1</sup> Being ever mindful of these words of wisdom, the reader may accept or reject, as he sees fit so to do, the following suggestions for the effectual use of these slides and lectures:

- (1) Make use of the slides and lectures at the most appropriate period in the unit.
- (2) Orient the class prior to the showing; set forth specific questions that the pupils will be expected to answer. In many cases, the class, guided by the instructor, may actually formulate these questions. This will make the learning process more meaningful.
- (3) A serious review, follow-through and measurement program should be given careful consideration. It

---

1. E. J. Wesley, Teaching the Social Studies, (Second Edition), Boston, D. C. Heath and Company, 1942, p. 341.



is the follow-through that will insure the maximal degree of learning efficiency; the measurement, or testing phase will graphically indicate to the teacher the areas of weakness. Results of this diagnostic survey examination give the conscientious instructor added impetus or incentive to remove the faulty methods in his teaching.

#### B. A List of the Natural Color Slides

The multichromatic slides and accompanying lecture material have been arranged in an alphabetical sequence in order to facilitate the process of locating the material desired. To the right of the titles, on the slide lecture pages, are found the numbers and letters that correspond to the numbers and letters found on the frame of the two-inch slides. At the end of the study there is found an Exposure Data Table. This table contains the number of the slide. It also lists the film type, aperture, exposure speed and filter information. In some instances a flash bulb was used. This is also listed under the heading of 'Pertinent Data'.





## Slide no. 1

## John Adams Birthplace

Adams was born at Braintree, October 31, 1735; died at Quincy, once a part of Braintree, July 4, 1826. His birthplace is now called Adams' Square and is presently a part of Quincy. It is a small red clapboard house of the "salt-box" variety so typical of farmhouses constructed in the 1680's.

The house is enclosed by an ancient pole fence turnstile. Inside there is a small steep winding stairway, huge central fireplace and adjoining chimney section.

It has a collection of whale lamps, lanthorns (an old variety of lanterns), antique kitchen ware, pewter goods, furniture, clothing, personal letters, and many other items of interest to the historian.

John Adams, lawyer and agitator for the cause of independence, wrote many speeches opposing British treatment of the colonies. He served in the First and Second Continental Congresses and did a great deal in the securing of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. He was Vice President from 1789 to 1797 and President from 1797 to 1801. He lived in retirement at Quincy until his death on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the independence of the United States.



## Slide no. 2

## Adams Mansion

The Adams mansion is located here on Adams Street, Quincy. It was purchased from a wealthy Tory in the year 1787. John Adams moved in, leaving the other house located on Franklin Street. John sold the farm to his son in 1803.

A Victorian styling permeates the home. This is accomplished by red velvet sofas, mahogany chairs and tables, gilted oval shaped mirrors, and the use of satins. The house is resplendent with portraits by Gilbert Stuart, Singleton Copley and Edward Savage.

In the garden, apart from the house, stands the "Stone Library". It houses a collection of literary productions of the family and many relics of the Adams household.

The Adams Mansion is the property of the Federal Government and is maintained as a national historic site.

## Slide no. 3

## John Alden House

Alden's House is located on Alden Street in the town of Duxbury. The original structure was built in 1653. It was in 1624 that John Alden, Elder Brewster and others, entered into the region now designated as Duxbury in quest of additional land. They were particularly interested in the acquisition of fields for pasturage.





Today this home is a museum. It contains a number of items that were used there in early colonial times. Some utensils are said to be three hundred years old, having been passed down through the years by different members of the Alden Family who have inhabited the wooden structure.

Slide no. 4,4 a

#### The Boston Common

This area was originally set apart by Governor, Winthrop of Massachusetts as a cow pasture and a drill training field. Stocks and a pillory, as well as a pen for the humans who desecrated the Sabbath day, were located here at that time.

The Common was approximately fifty acres in area when it was the property of Reverend William Blackstone, one of the 1623 pioneers, and companion of Gorges (about five years prior to Governor Winthrops time). The year 1634 marked Reverend Blackstone's movement from this area.

At that time four hills were a definite part of the topography of the Common; Flagstaff Hill was the point where the British Artillery entrenched at the time of the Boston Siege, "Powder House Hill" is marked by the Soldiers and Sailors Monument. The "Liberty Tree" (the "Old Elm") was near the corner of Washington and Boylston Streets. It was from the Charles Street side of the Common that the





redcoats began their boat voyage to Lexington and Concord.

The Common has always been associated with the right to explore freedom of speech. Here it is possible to listen in on groups involved in verbal controversies touching on many subjects.

The "Frog Pond", once the approximate site of the Colonial "Ducking Stool", is now the summer resort of hundreds of city-bound children seeking respite from Boston's hot, humid summers.

#### Slide no. 5

#### Site of the "Boston Massacre"

The site of the "Boston Massacre" is now marked by an elevated circle of paving stones located on a spot in front of 30 State Street, Boston. There is a brass arrow marker pointing in the direction of this stone circle in the street. The arrow is set into the sidewalk at the corner of State and Devonshire Street.

This affray with British soldiers was one of the important disturbances occurring prior to the collapse of the non-importation movement. This incident of 1770 is more commonly referred to as the "Boston Massacre".

Late in the summer of 1768 British troops were sent to Boston to uphold the Board of Customs Commissioners. Their presence in Boston became an issue for complaint.

The first of these is the fact that the  
the second is the fact that the  
the third is the fact that the

the fourth is the fact that the  
the fifth is the fact that the  
the sixth is the fact that the

the seventh is the fact that the  
the eighth is the fact that the  
the ninth is the fact that the

the tenth is the fact that the  
the eleventh is the fact that the  
the twelfth is the fact that the

the thirteenth is the fact that the  
the fourteenth is the fact that the  
the fifteenth is the fact that the

the sixteenth is the fact that the  
the seventeenth is the fact that the  
the eighteenth is the fact that the

In general the atmosphere in Boston became highly volatile; certain elements in the populace became irrepressible and unrestrained in their dealings with the British. It was their amusement to abuse and antagonize the redcoats.

Subsequently, on March 2, 1770, some Boston ropemakers had an encounter with redcoats who were on guard in the area. This precipitated into a small, running skirmish. For three days this state continued till the fifth of March when it intensified. On this day Crispus Attucks, a Negro sailor, took it upon himself to lead a mob of sympathizers against one of the sentries. Captain Preston, one of the redcoats, was quick to cope with the situation. He appeared with the corporal's guard but found the situation too complex to rectify with such a small force. Shots were fired by the armed guards killing five and wounding six individuals.

Immediately following the massacre, Captain Preston and his seven privates were placed on trial for murder. This took place in a local Massachusetts court, before a local jury. Their lawyers were Josiah Quincy and John Adams. In spite of the unfavorable position of the defendants, Captain Preston and five of the privates were entirely acquitted, while the other two were convicted of manslaughter. They were let off with a merely nominal penalty.





Evidence produced in court tended to incriminate Attucks and the unruly element of the mob in the area.

This is but one of the steps that led to the Revolutionary War.

Slide no. 6

The Boston Stone

The Boston Stone is found set into the brick wall of this building on Marshall's Lane. It is a solid block of granite, surmounted by a sphere-like granite paintgrinder similar in appearance to a cannon ball. The two forms together symbolized the location of the hand paint mill of Thomas Child from the years 1693 to 1706. It became a point of reference for the measurement of mileage from Boston. Even today one may see stones throughout New England which make reference to the distance in terms of mileage "from the Boston Stone".

Slide no. 7

Breed's Hill-Bunker Hill

This monument is 220 feet tall. It was designed by Solomon Willard, a noted architect of his period, and erected between 1825 and 1842. It was dedicated to the gallant Americans who resisted the superior British force on that now famous June afternoon in 1775.



Late in the afternoon of June 16, General Ward, then in charge of the Americans, ordered a force to take possession of Bunker Hill. Bunker Hill was a strategic rise of ground in the Charlestown area. The force was comprised of one thousand two hundred troops. Under Colonel Prescott they moved from Cambridge to Charlestown. Men in the line of march were armed with spades, picks and muskets.

The entrenching process that took place was not on Bunker Hill as General Ward had ordered. The trenches were dug on Breed's Hill on Prescott's orders.

General Gage, in his haste to remove the Americans from this emplacement, ordered a frontal assault. In so doing he set aside the less bloody method of stopping the Americans source of supply. This could have been done by occupying the Neck and thus isolating Breed's Hill from the mainland.

On the afternoon of the seventeenth the Americans were strengthened by a force of one thousand poorly equipped men. Approximately three thousand Britishers advanced to the trenches under the leadership of General Howe. Preceding this initial infantry attack was period of strategic bombing. The British ship Falcon carried out this bombardment from sunrise to the late morning hours. The value of this bombardment hardly deserves mention. Only one or two serious fires were touched off and this was in the town beneath the emplacements on Breed's Hill.





Following the bombardment, Howe led his right flank, extending from Breed's Hill to a point approximately 600 yards north of Bunker Hill. His landings were at Moulton's Point (said to be the present site of the Boston Navy Yard). General Clinton and Pigot were assigned to the area extending from Breeds Hill southward. Their units moved upon the fortifications in close order.

The Americans reserved their fire until the enemies front ranks were within close range, when at the first barrage so many redcoats fell that the lines retreated in disorder. In many of the units the mortality rate was demoralizingly low, four out of five fell in some ranks. This may be attributed to the fact that the British used the conventional close order tactics now obsolete in open field encounters.

During the course of the encounter the famous artillery commander, General John Burgoyne, directed fire from his cannons located on Copp's Hill across the Charles River in Boston. This fire had been aimed primarily at the village on the base of Bunker Hill.

After his failure to make progress, General Howe directed that an artillery barrage be used against the breast works by cannon placed in the north. This bombardment would be followed by a lateral attack. The Revolutionaries began to withdraw from their summit emplacements due





to the lack of sufficient ammunition and stores. It was their plan to retreat to Cambridge in an orderly fashion.

General Warren, foremost American leader, and Pitcairn, the British commander who had fired the first shot in the Lexington Skirmish, died on the Hill. One thousand and fifty-four Britishers were killed or wounded; the Americans, four hundred and forty-nine killed or wounded.

The monument that now stands on this battle area is designed in keeping with the architectural vogue of that time: Greek Revivalism. It has two hundred and ninety-four winding steps, extending from the thirty foot square base to the fifteen foot square section at the top. The monument is constructed of granite taken from the Quincy Quarries. This granite was carried over the distance by means of the first railway train in the United States to a barge landing on the Neponset River in Dorchester. From this point the granite was floated on the barge to the Charlestown shore and brought to the top of Bunker Hill.

In the small museum adjacent to the base of the monument there is a fine collection of portraits, statues, engravings and weapons. All of these items within the museum are related in some way to the bloody encounter associated with the name Bunker Hill.



## Slide no. 8

## Buckman Tavern, Lexington

Buckman Tavern was constructed in 1690. Today the 17th century interior still persists. On the outside there have been a number of alterations; a hip roof with dormer windows has been added to the original design.

Since 1921 the inn has been a community meeting center. On April 19, 1775 the minutemen met here about the large fireplace to keep from the cold outsides, and await word from observers relative to the disposition of the approaching British regulars. One of these observers, Paul Revere by name, was posted in the upper story of this inn. Revere took a position at the chamber window above, and from here he gave the alarm that the troops were approaching the area.

Later that same day, following the initial skirmish, two redcoats were brought in wounded. They were interrogated by their American captors for information as to the destination of their unit.

Today the inn may be visited by those who are especially interested in such materials as tavern utensils, and kitchenware.





Slide no. 9, a

Burial Hill, Plymouth

Burial Hill was a point of defense and a place of worship for the Pilgrim settlers. Both of these strange qualifications fitted the area now designated as Town Square. On the summit of Burial Hill are the sites of both the Watchtower and the Old Fort. A small brick house on Burial Hill is denotative of the location of the Old Powder House.

Slide no. 10

Christ's Church-"Old North Church"

The "Old North Church" is located on 193 Salem Street, Boston. Many know it by Longfellow's lines: 'One if by land and two if by sea, and I on the opposite shore will be'. Had it not been for the lawbreaking Boston silversmith this church might have remained within the realm of the insignificant. General Gage had ordered that no person was to leave Boston that night of the eighteenth of April in 1775. Despite these orders, Paul Revere succeeded in crossing the Charles River, having first attended to setting up an alarm signal in the steeple of the "Old North Church", and rode via the Medford road in the direction of Lexington. On route he alerted the settlers of the impending visit of the British force.



This building was first completed in 1723 after the designs of William Price, a Boston Draftsman of the noted Christopher Wren School.

In the year 1804 the original steeple was felled. Four years later it was replaced by the tower that now may be seen here. This second tower is sixteen feet lower than the original and is influenced more by the Bulfinch type of steeple. The belfry contains eight bells bearing the inscription: 'We are the first bells cast for the British Empire in North America'.

The interior of the sanctuary itself is modelled after the designs by Christopher Wren. Its galleries are supported by square columns carried through to the roof. The pews still carry small inscribed brass plates bearing the names of the eighteenth-century owners. Many of these pews are still held by the descendants of these original owners.

### Slide no. 11

#### Cole's Hill, Plymouth

Cole's Hill is the scene of the nocturnal burials, ceremonies to the deceased that were executed with greatest secrecy during the first year of the Pilgrims stay in Plymouth. It was here that the corn was planted over the graves in order to conceal the number of dead suffered by





the colony. In this manner the Indians were not cognizant of the exact number of Pilgrims in Plymouth.

It is on this hill that we find this fine statuary dedicated to Massasoit, king of the Indian tribes in the Cape Cod and Narragansett Bay locale. Massasoit's treaty with the Pilgrims in 1621 established a period of quiescence and friendship between the Pilgrim factions and the Indians.

### Slide no. 12

#### Concord

Concord's Battle Ground and "North Bridge" came into the annals of fame on the 19th day of April in the year 1775. It was on this day that the British forces having completed their trek from Boston, moved into the Concord area in quest of hidden stores. What stores they did find consisted mostly of goods hidden in the Colonial Inn.

At the Concord Bridge the British units were attacked by a force of four hundred men. Meanwhile more minutemen were reenforcing this group; they had dispersed among the trees for concealment, from their positions they harassed the British.

The timely arrival of Lord Percy's twelve hundred red-coats saved the original British force from large scale annihilation.



The first of these is the fact that the

the second is the fact that the

the third is the fact that the

the fourth is the fact that the

the fifth is the fact that the

the sixth is the fact that the

the seventh is the fact that the

### THE SECOND

THE

the first of these is the fact that the

the second is the fact that the

the third is the fact that the

the fourth is the fact that the

the fifth is the fact that the

the sixth is the fact that the

the seventh is the fact that the

the eighth is the fact that the

the ninth is the fact that the

the tenth is the fact that the

the

the

the

the

This battle at Concord, along with the Lexington action, heralded the prefatory phase of what was destined to be a successful war for American independence. To commemorate this area a statue was placed on the Battleground. This Daniel Chester French version of the Minuteman is situated but a short distance from a concrete facsimile of the original "North Bridge", the structure that played such a prominent role in the defense and offensive strategy of the Americans.

Slide no. 13

Copp's Hill Burying Ground

Copp's Hill was the site of a British battery that was instrumental in the execution of the battle of Bunker Hill. The battery directed it's barrage at the town of Charlestown and set it afire. The British commander, Gage, maintained his observation post in the Gallop house. It was situated near the base of the third of the three hills of Trimount, but cut away. Today it more closely resembles a simple mound.

The Burying Ground holds more than one original graveyard within it's limits. The Old North of 1660, the Hull Street of 1707, later the New North, and the Charter Street Ground where the first bodies were not interred till 1819.



Edmund Hartt, builder of the United States Frigate Constitution, was buried here.

Shem Drowne is buried here. He made the grasshopper on Faneuil Hall and the brass cock of Revere's Cockrel Church. Nicholas Upsall, the man who helped break down the barriers between the Quakers and their persecutors, is also buried here. Not far from Upsall's grave in Copp's Hill lies Captain Thomas Lake. Lake was killed by Indians in 1676. At one time his headstone held the lead from the bullets that killed him. Other stones were used for targets by British soldiers stationed nearby. One of these stones is that over the body of Captain Malcom.

It is here that Robert Newman, the man responsible for the lantern signal to Revere, lies under a very simple stone beside the fence at the extreme left.

#### Slide no. 14

#### Dorchester Heights

Dorchester Heights were fortified late in the cold night of March 4, 1776. Cannon were dragged from Fort Tic-  
underoga where they were captured by Ethen Allen. Handcarts, wagons drawn by oxen and other types of vehicles were employed to convey the material and equipment to the needy colonial forces in the Boston Area. Despite the snow and the severe





temperatures the Heights were fortified and a commanding position established above the British naval complement that blockaded the harbor entrance.

Rufus Putnam, a millwright, directed the erection of the fortifications. He had some previous experiences in this type of work. In the French and Indian War he had engaged in some military engineering. So well did he learn his lesson that Washington asked Congress to commission him a general.

Dawn revealed the fruits of an all night undertaking; Earl Percy awoke to find himself beneath the muzzles of the Yankee weapons. A storm that grew that next day did not give Percy the essential conditions that would permit the attack he was ordered to undertake. By the ninth of March the British had completed preparations for the evacuation of Boston. "Evacuation Day", March 17, is still celebrated in Boston.

Slide no. 15, a

#### Faneuil Hall

Faneuil Hall, "Cradle of Liberty", was the secret rendezvous for the "Indians" of Boston's famous "Tea Party". The upstairs hall of the building is still in use today as a meeting place of many social groups. The building still houses the oldest military organization in the country, "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston". This group was formed by Colonel Kayne in 1638. It still exists today and



may be seen as a prominent part of the State inaugural ceremonies. As an organization it supports and maintains a museum and an armory within the walls of Faneuil Hall. This museum is rich in its display of Colonial and Revolutionary wares.

The original plans for Faneuil Hall were made by John Smibert, a contemporary portrait painter, in 1742. Bulfinch was called to modify and enlarge these plans. In the design of Faneuil Hall we have the first attempt on the part of Colonial period artisans to use academic design.

The original structure had two floors. The lower floor served as a market. The second floor was used as the town hall. Fire destroyed this building in 1762. Shortly thereafter it was rebuilt on the original Smibert and Bulfinch plan. In 1805 the structure was modified by the addition of a third story. The width was modified by the addition of forty feet.

On the steeple of Faneuil Hall one may look upon the most unique and noted weathervane in Boston and its environs. It is the grasshopper modeled after the Shem Drowne of Hawthorne's story, 'Drowne's Wooden Image'. Paul Revere cast this copper grasshopper at his Canton mill.

The Adams Square entrance to Faneuil Hall is the location of a statue to Samuel Adams, American orator, patriot, and agitator; he was responsible for



The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket I had been sitting under. I looked up at the sky, which was a pale, hazy blue. The air was crisp and clean, a welcome change from the stuffy atmosphere of the car. I took a deep breath, feeling the cool air fill my lungs. The sun was just beginning to rise, casting a soft, golden glow over the landscape. The trees were still, their branches bare and reaching out towards the sky. The ground was covered in a thin layer of snow, which glistened in the early morning light. I walked slowly, my boots crunching against the snow. The silence was peaceful, a quiet moment in time. I felt a sense of calm, a feeling of being alone in a beautiful world. The first rays of the sun hit my face, warming me from the inside. I smiled, feeling a sense of hope and possibility. The world was new, and I was ready to embrace it.

The second thing I noticed was the sound. It was a soft, gentle hum, a low-frequency vibration that seemed to come from everywhere and nowhere at once. It was a sound that I had never heard before, a sound that felt like it was part of the fabric of the universe. I listened intently, trying to pinpoint its source. But it was everywhere, a constant presence that I could not ignore. It was a sound that made me feel like I was part of something much larger than myself. It was a sound that gave me a sense of purpose and direction. I walked on, my mind racing with thoughts and ideas. The sound was a guide, a light in the darkness. I felt a sense of wonder and awe, a feeling of being in the presence of something magical. The world was full of secrets, and I was determined to uncover them.

The third thing I noticed was the taste. It was a sweet, tangy flavor, a taste that I had never experienced before. It was a taste that made me feel like I was drinking from a well of pure joy. I took another sip, savoring the flavor. It was a taste that I would never forget, a taste that would stay with me for the rest of my life. The world was full of wonders, and I was determined to experience them all. I felt a sense of excitement and anticipation, a feeling of being on the edge of something great. The world was my oyster, and I was ready to open it. I walked on, my heart full of hope and dreams. The taste was a promise, a promise of a better life. I felt a sense of peace and contentment, a feeling of being exactly where I was supposed to be. The world was my home, and I was ready to stay.

Boston's protest against Grenville's plan of taxation in 1764; secured from Hutchinson the removal of troops in 1770; governor of Massachusetts from 1794 to 1797.

Slide no. 16

#### Fort Independence-Castle Island

Fort Independence acquired the title of Castle Island from Governor Winthrop, who felt that the natural contours of the land mass closely resembled a castle form. The stone fort is entrenched on a twenty acre peninsula. The peninsula has a gentle rolling topography which serves as a fine natural camouflage and protective mass for the gun emplacements.

The fort was completed in 1801. Its proximity to the Boston Harbor channel rendered it susceptible to naval fire. Likewise, it made a naval approach to Boston a risky undertaking, for the vessels were obliged to follow the channel into the range of the forts batteries. In terms of the weapons used at the time of the fort's completion, it would have been foolhardy to rely on naval bombardments to make the structure expendable.

Among those who served the country at this fortification was Edgar Allan Poe. Here, at the age of eighteen years, he served a five month enlistment with the army.



## Slide no. 17

## Griffin's Wharf-Boston Tea Party Site

In 1773 the passage of the Tea Act giving the East India Company a monopoly for the sale of tea in the colonies and power to lower the duties to make smuggling unprofitable, broke the relative quiescence of the previous three years. These were the years immediately following the repeal of the Townshend Acts.

The Tea Act thwarted merchants, shippers, and illegal dealings along the coast. It aroused the business classes, who, fearing that Parliament might create other monopolies on other products, were caused to back the radical element.

It was this type of a situation that gave men like Samuel Adams an opportunity to gather strength for the cause of American Independency. Adams took it upon himself to secure greater anti-British sentiment. Much of this was done at public meetings. One great gathering took place at the Old South Meeting House. Following this spirited period of verbalism, sympathizers followed to the Faneuil Hall. It was this group that donned Indian disguises and took up the task of feeding the waters of Boston Harbor with tea from three East India Company vessels. This action, the "Boston Tea Party" gave strength and added unity to the forces affected by the Tea Act.

Under the law the customs officials were obliged to





sieze and land the tea for non-payment of duty. November 28th was the arrival date of the vessels but the radical element would not permit the unloading of the tea cargoes; to add to the confusion, Governor Hutchinson would not give the vessels clearance papers for the return voyage. By this refusal he gave Samuel Adams the desired setting for overt action.

Afterglow of the "Tea Party" incident was tinted with a diversity of reactions. Adams and his followers did not gain the complete backing of the colonists. Many conservatives realized that such an act would precipitate a crisis. The crisis came in the form of the Boston Port Act. It went into effect in June 1774. Among other things, it prohibited all commercial navigation of any type in Boston Harbor. Damages amounting to £15,000 were to be paid to the East India Company.

The Act for Impartial Administration of Justice came next. It provided for the trial of civil and military officials charged with capital offenses. The Quatering Act, Massachusetts Government Act and the Quebec Act, adopted in the same year, 1774, are mistakenly grouped with the Coercive Acts. The later Act, the Quebec Act, was really drawn up to remedy the flaws found in the Proclamation of 1763.

This slide shows the tablet that marks the site of Griffin's Wharf.



## Slide no. 18

## King's Chapel

The edifice is on the corner of Tremont and School Streets, Boston. Here it was erected to God in 1749, designed and financed by King James of England, a gift to the Episcopal citizenry of Boston.

Peter Harrison was the designing architect of the stone building as it now stands. It is claimed that Harrison was greatly influenced by the style of the noted Sir Christopher Wren. In executing the present design to this church Harrison employed a bold use of cold masonry for the exterior. This stone exterior displaced the original 1754 wooden exterior.

The interior of the church is considered among the finest of all found in Colonial churches. Herein the first Episcopal church in New England was founded; here originated the first Unitarian church in America (1785).

## Slide no. 19

## King's Chapel Burying Ground

This spot is located on a tract of land adjacent to the Kings Chapel on Tremont and School Streets, Boston. Many prominent citizens lie buried within this yard. Among them are John Cotton, Mary Chilton Winslow and Governor Winthrop (1649). Two other Governor Winthrops are buried here. One is the son of the first Winthrop and the other his grandson.



THE HISTORY OF

THE CITY OF

The history of the city of London, from the first settlement of the Britons, to the present time, is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of the most distinguished writers of the age, and which has been the subject of many valuable and interesting works. The history of the city of London is a subject which is of great interest and importance to all who are interested in the history of the British Empire, and who wish to know more of the history of the city which has been the seat of so many of the most important events of our history.

THE HISTORY OF

THE CITY OF

The history of the city of London, from the first settlement of the Britons, to the present time, is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of many of the most distinguished writers of the age, and which has been the subject of many valuable and interesting works. The history of the city of London is a subject which is of great interest and importance to all who are interested in the history of the British Empire, and who wish to know more of the history of the city which has been the seat of so many of the most important events of our history.

Elizabeth Pain, whom legend connects with Hester Prynne of The Scarlet Letter, rests but a few graves from Mary Chilton Winslow. Judge Oliver Wendell was buried here, just across the street from the site of his home. Another familiar inscription is that of William Dawes. It was Dawes who rode the alternate route to insure delivery of Reveré's message to the inhabitants of Lexington and Concord.

Inspection of the remaining epitaphs will reveal the fact that very few bodies have been interred since 1800.

Slide no. 20

#### Lexington

It was here, on the nineteenth day of April 1775, that a contingent of men, comprised mainly of local members of the Committee of Correspondence, implaced themselves to meet the forces of General Gage. Gage's troops were passing through to Concord where they were to confiscate munition stores. The British did not know of the presence of Adams and Hancock in Lexington. The British only had orders to get the munitions in Lexington.

Approximately sixty small minutemen lined up on the Lexington Green in expectation of the British visit. It was here that Parker voiced his famous order: 'Stand your ground; don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let in begin here'. At five in the morning the advanced guard



of regulars, under Pitcairn, sent the first volley that took eight patriots and wounded nine. Opposition was slight, American resistance only token. The regulars moved on to Concord where they destroyed the stores and then returned to Boston.

'The Birthplace of American Liberty', the Battleground, is now a triangular, level green, marked by the famous "Minute-man", sculptured by Kitson.

### Slide no. 21

#### Louisburg Square

This section of Boston is located on the southwestern slope of Beacon Hill as one descends toward Charles Street. On the periphery of the Square are located some of the finest houses in Beacon Hill style. Walls of some of these houses have harbored such fame as is associated with William Dean Howells (1837-1920), novelist, poet and dramatist, editor of the Atlantic Monthly and Harper's Magazine; Louisa May Alcott (1832-1888), novelist authoress of Little Women, An Old-Fashioned Girl, and others; Jenny Lind (1820-1887), known as the "Swedish Nightingale", soprano vocalist; Minnie Maddern Fiske (1865-1932), American actress, a prodigious infant starlet; making her first appearance on the stage at the age of three years.

These houses are of the large three-or four-story brick





variety, mostly with bow-fronts and plain doorways.

The central area of the square has a green enclosed by a metal fence. This green is the property of the proprietors of the Square. At the north end of the green is the statue of Columbus, and at the south end, that of Aristides the Just.

Slide no. 22, b

#### Old Granary Burial Ground

The cemeteries of Massachusetts entomb many of the individuals who started this nation. This applies to the Old Granary Burial Ground in particular. Beneath the mass of simple, weather beaten slabs lies the dust of many patriots--their names will survive after the stone slabs have been crumbled with antiquity.

The Old Granary Burial Ground is located on Tremont Street, next to the Park Street Church, Boston. Within the confines of the yard lie three famous signers of our Declaration of Independence: John Hancock, Samuel Adams and Robert Treat Paine, all from Massachusetts Bay. Paul Revere, Peter Faneuil, Benjamin Franklin's parents and nine of the early State Governors share the area along with the victims of the 1770 "Boston Massacre".

Hancock's grave is marked by the slender shaft on the side of the land that is next to Park Street Church. Samuel Adams is near the gate. Increase Sumner, three times gover-

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

...the ... of the ...  
...the ... of the ...

nor of the state, and Chief Justice Samuel Sewall lie in the Hull tomb. Hull was the mintmaster in 1652. He was given one shilling for every fifteen that he made. John Phillips, first mayor of Boston, Governors Richard Bellingham, William Dummer, James Bowdoin, Increase Sumner, James Sullivan, Christopher Gore, and those mentioned previously, constitute the more important figures related to the growth of the country.

The parents of James Otis, Peter Faneuil, Paul Revere, and Benjamin Franklin may be found within this yard. Cripsus Attucks, Patrick Carr, Caldwell, Maverick and Samuel Gray, all suspected of promoting the "Boston Massacre", were buried here.

The yard derives its name from the Public Granary that once was located on these grounds. It was here in the Granary that the sails of the Constitution were made.

Slide no. 23, a, b

#### Old Ironsides

The United States Frigate Constitution, launched on September 20, 1797, now lies docked in the Boston Navy Yard. At the time of her launching she was a vessel of somewhat radical design. She was constructed very broad and long. She floated higher above water than other vessels of her class. The trim hull shape yielded greater speeds than conventional craft. The latter factor was one of the greatest assets in her achievement of forty victories.





The Constitution participated in numerous naval encounters. Among those of greater import were the 1803 expedition directed against the Tripolitarians, and the War of 1812. It was the Constitution that recaptured and burned the Philadelphia while it lay afloat in the harbor at Tripoli. Then there was the famous encounter with the Guerriere, a British frigate, off the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. This engagement occurred on the nineteenth day of August in 1812. Four months later the Constitution met and wrecked the Levant, a sloop, and the Cyane, a British frigate, both of the Royal Navy.

The Constitution was launched from the Hartt Shipyards of Boston, said to have been located at the same spot where she is now moored.

Her active career continued on for nearly one century. As late as 1931 the U.S.F. Constitution made a tour of many United States coastal ports 'under her own power'. This voyage covered twenty-two thousand miles of sailing. In that same year a large sum of money was obtained with the intent of renovating the slowly deteriorating sections of the sea beaten hull, deck and cabin. This restoration was made possible partly through the fine response of American school children who donated pennies toward the rebuilding fund.



## Slide no.24

## The Old South Meeting House

The Old South Meeting House was the site of some of the most fervid and subversive oratory of the Revolutionary period. Burke and Pitt might well have used the "Old South" as a thermometer to record the Revolutionary temperament of the Bostonians. If there was anything to be said or done, the Old South Meeting House seemed to present the atmosphere most favorable for its planning.

James Otis, John Adams, Dr. Warren, John Hancock are but a few of the Revolutionary figures we associate with the spirited meetings held in the "Old South".

Here at the Old South Meeting House the "Strikers" demanded that the redcoats be evacuated from Boston<sup>1</sup>. The executers of the "Tea Party" were also organized here to later rendezvous at Faneuil Hall.

Robert Twelve designed this church building, a bare, simple mass of red brick with a conventional steeple of 180 feet. This type of design has become very influencial in later ecclesiastic architectural design.

Restoration of the interior followed the use of the building by the British in 1776. At that time they were using

---

1. Pamphlet, The History of Old South, Boston, Old South Association, pp. 2, 3.





the building as a training school for cavalry units. Shortly thereafter the seats were removed ; the church no longer existed. Of the original church only the walls, doors, windows and double tier of galleries remain.

Today the Old South Meeting House is a museum.

Slide no . 25 ,a,b

#### The Old State House

The Old State House is located at the corner of State Street and Washington Street, Boston. It still stands on the site of its original predecessor. And, thanks to successive alterations and repair, it retains the original appearance.

The building was in use in the seventeen hundreds till the days of the Revolution. The Commonwealth used it until 1798, the year marking the completion of the State House on Boston's famed Beacon Hill.

Peculiar to the Old State House is the steep pitched roof with the stepped gables at the front and rear ends. The tower and cupola are located at the center of the building. Dutch gables support the unicorn and the lion of Great Britain.

Inside, there is a fine spiral staircase leading to the upper story. One room is a replica of the Senate Chamber. The other large room now serves as a marine and a general historical museum. Goods of all types may be found within the walls of this now famous



museum. This museum is maintained by the Bostonian Society.

Slide no. 26

Harrison Gray Otis House

The Otis House was built in 1795. Bulfinch is credited with the design of this fine structure. At one time the grounds extended to the Charles River and about forty feet farther into what is now Cambridge Street. When the house was moved back, the cellar was filled in and now is beneath the flow of heavy in-town traffic.

Through the efforts of The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities the building has retained its original majesty. Even John Hancock's own brass knocker is secured to the great front door. The society has used part of the building as a museum for some of the many wares they have collected.

Harrison Gray Otis was one of the earlier mayors of Boston and a United States senator. He also served as a Massachusetts representative at the Hartford Convention, assembled to iron out the matter of federal conscription and state defense in 1814.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.

DECEMBER 10, 1900

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the charter of the Chicago Board of Trade, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,  
J. H. HARRIS, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

CHICAGO, ILL. DECEMBER 10, 1900  
SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the charter of the Chicago Board of Trade, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,  
J. H. HARRIS, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

CHICAGO, ILL. DECEMBER 10, 1900

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the charter of the Chicago Board of Trade, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,  
J. H. HARRIS, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

Slide no. 27 ,a

Park Street Church

This church was built in 1809, designed by Peter Banner, the designer of only one building.

A Trinitarian congregation formed here in protest to the rising tide of Unitarianism in the country. The church itself was built on the site of the old Boston Granary. This was called 'Brimstone Corner' due to the fact that in the war of 1812 gunpowder was hidden here under the guise of granary stores.

It was in this church that Reverend Henry Ward Beecher delivered his "hell's fire and brimstone" message. Here William Lloyd Garrison, the fiery abolitionist, gave his first public address in Boston and here Charles Sumner made his noted "War System of Nations" address.

Slide no. 28

The Paul Revere House

This house is located at 19 North Square, Boston. It is one of the "town" type commonly used by people of the middle and lower class bracket. It is also recognized as the oldest frame dwelling in Boston. One century had elapsed when it became the home of the famous patriot and artisan. Since then the structure has been subjected to numerous modifications. Only through the efforts of the Paul Revere Memorial Association was it saved from continued abuse. In 1908

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING

CHARLES THE FIRST, FROM HIS FIRST COMING TO THE THRONE, UNTIL HIS DEATH.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON: Printed by J. DODD, in Pall-mall, 1765.

THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST, FROM HIS FIRST COMING TO THE THRONE, UNTIL HIS DEATH. BY SAMUEL JOHNSON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON: Printed by J. DODD, in Pall-mall, 1765.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

LONDON: Printed by J. DODD, in Pall-mall, 1765.

this organization took upon itself the task of restoring the building to its original form.

It now retains the characteristic appearance peculiar to seventeenth-century houses in the Massachusetts area. The medieval influence is to be seen in the overhanging second story with the ornamental pendrils or drops, the small casements with diamond-shaped panes, clumsy end chimney and a simple floor plan.

Revere's dwelling place is now a fine museum. Within its walls are colonial furnishings, artifacts and relics, cooking utensils and many other household items. One may also view Revere's artistic ability in the form of etchings and manuscript letters.

Revere had a widely diversified vocational background. He had a fine silversmith trade, worked in copper and was noted for his bell-casting and false teeth production. He is now best known for participation in the realm of politics. It might be said that his work in the field of silverware is enough to assure him a high rank among the immortals; the "Midnight Ride" merely assured this status.

Slide no. 29

#### Pilgrim Hall

Pilgrim Hall, a museum which houses a fine collection of Pilgrim artifacts and the Pilgrim Society, was incorporated in 1820. It is located on Chilton Street, Plymouth.





Herein one may view the patent issued in 1621 to the Pilgrim Colony of Plymouth. Among the other items are a multitude of personal and household belongings of the early Pilgrims, documents and a library of references relative to Pilgrim art, weapons and history. One of the weapons is the gun barrel with which King Philip was put to death in the year of 1676.

Slide no.30  
Pilgrim Village

The Town of Plymouth has undertaken the task of constructing a complete Pilgrim Village. Up to the present time one house has been completed. The cottage style dwelling is made of hand-sawed planking, hand hewn beams, stone chimneys, steep-sloped thatched roofs and vertical planking. Thatching on the roof has been obtained by bundling rushes taken from the nearby marshes. Stone is being used for the floors, fireplaces. The size of the fireplaces and ovens is conspicuously out of proportion in relation to the obvious compactness of the rectangular structure as a whole.

Slide no.31 ,a,b  
Plymouth Rock

Historians now confirm the fact that the 'Mayflower' first dropped anchor off of Chatham on Cape Cod, November 11,



1620. For a period of five weeks She road the ebb and flow of the tide while a contingent disembarked and reconnoitered the land forms for a suitable place of abode. This location was found and the name Plymouth, after the English town, affixed to it. Legend still maintains that the Rock was used as a stepping stone by the first landing party of the Mayflower.

The Rock, bearing the letter 1620, is presently sheltered by this granite portico. This form also acts as an obstacle designed to thwart the wave of persons, who utilized chisels, and other instruments suitable for the purpose of removing chips of stone.

### Slide no. 32

#### The Quincy Homestead

This spacious mansion, birthplace of Dorothy Quincy, is the oldest dwelling house in Quincy. In its original state it was a four room house located on Butler Road. The first member of the Quincy family to live here was Edmund, who came in 1628. It was here that Dorothy Quincy-of the poem "Dorothy" by Oliver Wendell Holmes, was born. This was also the home of another Dorothy Quincy; she became the wife of the patriot, John Hancock. Dorothy went with Hancock in his flight from Lexington on the 19th of April in 1775. It was at this mansion that they had planned to marry. Hancock had been ordered





arrested by Parliament, thus the wedding plans were altered. The couple went to Fairfield, Connecticut, and were married there.

Of greatest interest inside, the "Codington Chamber", a room that has a concealed room located near the fireplace.

Slide no. 35, a

### The Quincy Quarries

Stone extraction by means of iron wedges was first used in 1830. Prior to that date the Quincy Quarries, like other quarries, used wooden wedges to split rock for removal. In 1825 the Quincy Quarries was awarded a contract to supply the granite blocks needed for the building of the Bunker Hill Monument. This supply of granite was extracted and shipped by rail and barge to Bunker Hill. Since that time many other calls for granite have been filled.

The quarries are relatively inactive nowadays due to the fact that there is no longer a great demand for this igneous rock as a building material. Today granite has been displaced and superseded by synthetics and compositional elements.



arrested by Parliament, thus the wedding plans were altered. The couple went to Fairfield, Connecticut, and were married there.

Of greatest interest inside, the "Coddington Chamber", a room that has a concealed room located near the fireplace.

Slide no. 33, a

### The Quincy Quarries

Stone extraction by means of iron wedges was first used in 1830. Prior to that date the Quincy Quarries, like other quarries, used wooden wedges to split rock for removal. In 1825 the Quincy Quarries was awarded a contract to supply the granite blocks needed for the building of the Bunker Hill Monument. This supply of granite was extracted and shipped by rail and barge to Bunker Hill. Since that time many other calls for granite have been filled.

The quarries are relatively inactive nowadays due to the fact that there is no longer a great demand for this igneous rock as a building material. Today granite has been displaced and superseded by synthetics and compositional elements.





## Slide no. 34

## Quincy Railroad

In 1825 the Quincy Quarries accepted the award of a contract to supply granite blocks for the monumental work projected at Bunker Hill, Charlestown. The problem of conveying these huge blocks of granite from the Quincy Quarries to Charlestown prompted the construction and utilization of the first railroad in the country.

This railroad incorporated the use of the horse and wagons adapted to rails. It extended from the Quarries to the point on the Neponset River, Dorchester, where a barge landing was constructed. The granite blocks were placed on the horse drawn wagons and conveyed to the river bank. Here they were transferred onto the awaiting barges and hauled to Charlestown.

## Slide no. 35

## Richard Sparrow House

The Richard Sparrow House is the 'oldest house' in Plymouth. It was completed in 1640 and restored in 1934.

The portal of this ancient dwelling is constructed of double-planking as a measure of protection against the versatile tomahawks of the Indians.

Today, in this structure, may be seen the fine design of early English styling. Note the fine red clapboards and



shingling, and the diamond-shaped windows so peculiar to this type of design.

Slide no. 36

Myles Standish Monument

The Myles Standish Monument is located in Duxbury on a fine plot of land now maintained as a reservation. The fourteen foot bronze statue of Standish is secured to this tapered cylindrical stone shaftlike structure.

At the top, one finds himself 313 feet above the level of the sea. From this vantage point, on a clear day, one may peer off toward the Cape and observe all sixty five miles of its periphery. Again, according to atmospheric conditions, an observer may see the Pilgrim Monument at Provincetown, twenty five miles to the south and east, the point where the Pilgrims first dropped anchor.

Slide no. 37, a, b, c

The State House

The present State House of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with its bright golden gilded copper dome, may be found in all its architectural majesty upon higher ground that was once known as "Sentry Hill". It was so named because of the practice of posting a watch or sentry. This process has been traced back as far as 1630. In 1635 a signal beacon was erected and maintained on this topographically high vantage point.





Out of this practice was derived the present title of 'Beacon Hill'. Another early name of the locale was 'Tri-mount'. This was inspired by the three distinct hill forms in the immediate area.

Under Governor Samuel Adams, Paul Revere, Thomas Dawes and Edward Hutchinson Robbins were appointed construction agents with the now famous Charles Bulfinch, architect and designer. By 1799 they had completed all phases of construction on the original central structure.

Since 1799, however, a multitude of changes and additions has been carried out. More specifically, the original 'Bulfinch Front' has had appended to its sides two wings. These wings are not of the same type of architectural style. This mongrel quality set the original section of the State House apart as a structure to be revered independent of its immediate environs.

Inside, walking through Doric Hall, a room containing the portraits of some of the Massachusetts Governors, one finds himself in this more imposing white marble hall adorned with murals. The Hall of Flags is the next room of significance in the State House. Within this room is this colorful display of State regimental colors of the Civil, Spanish-American, and World Wars, both I and II.

In the House of Representatives one may see this 'Sacred Cod', symbolic of the Bay State's historic extractive



industry, cod-fishing.

Slide no. 38

Wright Tavern-Concord

Here Pitcairn, British Major, made his headquarters on the 19th of April in 1775 with the expressed purpose of 'stirring the blood of the damned Yankee rebels'.

The Wright Tavern is used as a public hotel. It was built in 1774 in the same location it now occupies. Of architectural note are the two huge chimneys and a fine hip-roof style.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE LIBRARY

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
 LIBRARY  
 540 EAST 57TH STREET  
 CHICAGO, ILL. 60637  
 TEL. 773-936-5000  
 FAX 773-936-5001  
 WWW.CHICAGO.EDU

1997

## Bibliography

- Adams, Charles and Trent, William P., A History of the United States, Boston, Norwood Press, 1903.
- Adams, Henry, 2nd, The Adams Mansion, The Home of John Adams and John Quincy Adams, Quincy, Massachusetts, Adams Memorial Society, 1935.
- Adams, Henry, 2nd, The Birthplaces of Presidents John Quincy Adams, Quincy, Massachusetts, Adams Memorial Society, 1936.
- Adams, James Truslow and Varnest, Charles B., "Life in Colonial Days," The Record of America, New York, Scribners, 1935.
- Ayer, M. F., Boston Common in Colonial and Provincial Days, privately printed, Boston, 1903.
- Bacon, Edwin M., A Guide to Boston, Boston, Ginn and Company, 1903.
- Barber, Samuel, Boston Common, Boston, Christopher Publishing House, 1914.
- Becker, Carl L., Beginnings of the American People, Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1915.
- Beebe, G., Boston and the Boston Legend, New York, D. Appelton Century, 1935.
- Briggs, Helen T. and Rose T., "A Guide to Plymouth," Pilgrim Press, Plymouth Press, Massachusetts, 1947.
- Brunstetter, M. R., How to Use Educational Sound Film, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1937.
- Bobbe, Dorothy, Abigail Adams, New York, Minton, Balch and Company, 1929.
- Bunker Hill Monument (Information), Charlestown, Massachusetts.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the Association for the year 1884-1885. The names are given in the order in which they were elected, and are arranged in alphabetical order of their surnames.

1. Mr. J. H. [Name] of [Location]

2. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

3. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

4. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

5. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

6. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

7. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

8. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

9. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

10. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

11. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

12. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

13. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

14. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

15. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

16. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

17. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

18. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

19. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

20. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

21. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

22. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

23. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

24. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

25. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

26. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

27. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

28. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

29. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

30. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

31. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

32. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

33. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

34. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

35. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

36. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

37. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

38. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

39. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

40. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

41. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

42. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

43. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

44. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

45. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

46. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

47. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

48. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

49. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

50. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

51. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

52. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

53. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

54. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

55. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

56. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

57. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

58. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

59. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

60. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

61. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

62. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

63. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

64. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

65. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

66. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

67. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

68. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

69. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

70. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

71. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

72. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

73. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

74. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

75. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

76. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

77. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

78. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

79. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

80. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

81. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

82. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

83. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

84. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

85. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

86. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

87. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

88. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

89. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

90. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

91. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

92. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

93. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

94. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

95. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

96. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

97. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

98. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

99. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

100. Mr. [Name] of [Location]

- Burill, M. F., The State House, Boston, Wright and Potter, 1903.
- Chitwood, O. P., History of Colonial America, New York, Harper and Brothers, 1931.
- Convention Bureau, "A Street Map of Boston," Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Convention Bureau, "Something Old, Something New, That's Boston," Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Dale, Edgar, Audio-Visual Methods in Teaching, New York, Dryden Press, 1947.
- Dorriss, Anna V., Visual Instruction in Public Schools, Ginn and Company, Boston, 1928.
- Dunn, F. and Schneider, The Literature in Visual Education, Boston, Palmer Company, 1937.
- Edwards, William C., Historic Quincy, Massachusetts, Quincy, Massachusetts, Franklin Printing Service, 1945.
- Frothingham, R., History of the Siege of Boston, Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1935.
- Gallagher, Gertrude B., Editor, History of Quincy, 1625-1792, Quincy, Massachusetts, 1944.
- Guide Publications, Incorporated, "Your Weekly Guide to Boston," Chamber of Commerce Building, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Harlow, Ralph V., Growth of the United States, New York, Holt and Company, Volume I., 1947.
- Hart, A. B., Editor, Commonwealth History of Massachusetts, New York, The States History Company, Volume I, 1927.
- Hoben, A. B., Charles F., Jr., and S. B. Zisman, Visualizing the Curriculum, New York, The Gordon Company, 1937.





- Hoben, Charles, Visual Instruction, New York, The Gordon Company, 1937.
- Hosmer, J. K., Winthrop's Journal, "Original Narratives of American History," New York, Scribners, 1908.
- Howe, M. A. De W., Boston Common, Scenes From Four Centuries, Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1921.
- Howard, G. E., Preliminaries of the Revolution, New York, Harper and Brothers, Volume VIII, The American Nation Series, Hart, A. B., Editor, 1905.
- Jennings, J., Boston, Cradle of Liberty, Garden City, New York, Doubleday, 1947.
- Lodge, Henry Cabot, Boston, New York, Longmans, Green and Company, 1891.
- Mahoney, Mary F., "Making the Colonial Past Real By the Use of Local Materials," Unpublished Master's Thesis, Boston University, School of Education, Massachusetts, 1948.
- Morse, John T. Jr., John Adams, Boston, Houghton and Mifflin Company, 1896.
- Mr. Benjamin Proctor, Marine Museum, Old State House, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Old South Meeting House, Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Palfrey, J. G., History of New England, Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 2 Volumes, 1854.
- Pilgrim Society, Pilgrim Hall, Court Street, Plymouth, Massachusetts.
- Progressive Education Association, The Visual Arts in General Education, New York, D. Appelton-Century Company, Incorporated, 1940.



Quincy Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Massachusetts.

Richards, Laura, Abigail Adams and Her Times, New York, D. Appelton and Company, 1926.

Runes, Dagobert., D. Harry G. Schrickel, Encyclopedia of the Arts, New York, Philosophical Library Incorporated, 1946.

Savelle, Max, The Foundations of American Civilization, New York, Henry Hilt and Company, 1942.

Sergeant at Arms Office, State House, Boston, Massachusetts.

Thwing, A. H., The Crooked and Narrow Streets of Boston, Marshal Jones, 1920.

Van Tyne, C. H., The War of Independence, Boston, Houghton Mifflin and Company, Volume I, 1929.

"Visitors Directory Presented by the City of Boston,"  
Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Massachusetts.

Wheildon, W.W., Sentry or Beacon Hill, Concord, Massachusetts, private printing, 1877.

Wilson, Daniel Munro, Where American Independence Began, Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1902.

Wilson, Daniel Munro, Three Hundred Years of Quincy, Boston, Wright and Potter, 1926.

Winn, Robert M., "A Guide at a Glance of Historic Boston," Boston Information Center, 1947,  
74 Lincoln Avenue, Wollaston, Boston 70, Massachusetts.

Winn, Robert M., "A Pictured Map of the Historic Rides of Paul Revere and William Dawes," Boston, The Information Center, 1947, 74 Lincoln Avenue, Wollaston, Boston 70, Massachusetts.

W. P. A. Writer's Project, Massachusetts: The American Guide Series, Boston, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1935.





## Chapter V

### Suggestions for Further Research

Parallel studies may take the form of projects designed to coordinate the use of mechanically powered audio instruments with the same general types of slide lessons. Such an undertaking would call for a series of timed phonograph or wire recorded lectures coordinated with slides or film strips on historical sites in a specific area. The energies invested in such an undertaking will be dwarfed by the values derived from its use in the educative process.

For the instructor who wishes to intensify the learning that takes place in a certain unit, a monochromatic or multichromatic film strip, or series of slides may be produced dealing solely with that topic.

For the in-service educator, pupils may be given the necessary guidance in taking their own slides during field trips. As a follow-through, they should be given an opportunity to develop lecture scripts. These productions may be filed in the social studies workroom or library.



# Exposure Data on the Natural Color Positive Frames

The following table contains the exposure data of the transparencies included in this study. In all cases Kodachrome was used.

Slide no.	Film type	Aperture (f)	Exposure	Pertinent Data
1	A	11	10	
2	A	11	10	
3	B	16	10	Type A filter
4	A	11	25	
4 a	A	5.6	50	Filler flash
5	B	11	25	Type A filter
6	A	5.6	25	
7	B	16	10	Type A filter
8	B	5.6	100	Type A filter
9	B	5.6	50	Type A filter
9 a	A	5.6	100	
10	B	11	10	Type A filter
11	A	5.6	25	
12	B	16	10	Type A filter
13	B	16	10	Type A filter
14	B	5.6	25	Type A filter
15	B	16	10	Type A filter
15 a	B	5.6	100	Type A filter
16	A	4	50	
17	B	5.6	100	Type A filter
18	A	5.6	100	
19	A	16	10	
20	B	5.6	25	Type A filter
21	B	11	25	Type A filter
22	B	11	10	Type A filter
22 b	A	11	25	
23	A	4	B	No. 5B bulb
23 a	A	5.6	100	
23 b	A	5.6	100	
24	A	5.6	100	
25	B	5.6	100	Type A filter
25 a	B	4	B	Flash No. 5
25 b	A	4	B	No. 5B flash
26	B	5.6	100	Type A filter
27	A	4	50	
27 a	A	3.5	B	No. 5B flash
28	B	5.6	100	Type A filter
29	B	5.6	100	Type A filter
30	A	4	50	





Exposure Data  
(Continued)

Slide no.	Film type	Aperture (f)	Exposure	Pertinent Data
31	A	4	50	
31 a	A	4	25	
31 b	B	4	25	Type A filter
32	A	16	10	
33	B	5.6	25	Type A filter
33 a	B	5.6	25	Type A filter
34	A	5.6	25	
35	A	5.6	50	
36	B	5.6	25	Type A filter
37	B	5.6	100	Type A filter
37 a	A	3.5	B	No.5B bulb
37 b	A	3.5	B	No.5B bulb
37 c	A	4	B	No.5B bulb
38	B	5.6	25	Type A2 filter



BOSTON UNIVERSITY



1 1719 02478 3245

Date Due		
DEC 4 1950		DEC 17 1951
DEC 11 1950		
FEB 12 1951		AUG 5 1952
MAR 1 1951		FEB 25 1963
MAR 29 1951		FEB 25 1963
APR 14 1951		DEC 14 1964
APR 20 1951		
APR 20 1951		
MAY 3 1951		
MAY 7 1951		
MAY 14 1951		
MAY 19 1951		
MAY 26 1951		
FEB 1 1953		
MAR 8 1955		

Library Bureau Cat. No. 1137



Ed.

Service  
Paper  
Veneziano, V.  
1950



